another was put forward at Canton, but in 1647 that city passed into the possession of the Manchus. Serious resistance was encountered by the Ch'ing in Shensi and Shansi, and in Szechwan a Chinese who had taken the opportunity given by the fall of the Ming to proclaim himself ruler of a new dynasty was subdued only after much bloodshed.

The last of the descendants of Chu Yuan-chang to claim the throne, a prince who is usually known by his title, Kuei Wang, held out for some years in Kwangsi and Yunnan. In 1648, indeed, it looked as though he might regain the Empire. Chinese officers in Szechwan, Shansi, and south of the Yangtze, who had assisted the Manchus in the conquest, disgruntled with their new masters, turned to Kuei Wang. For a short time there was held in the name of that prince much of Kwangtung, Kiangsi, Hunan, Szechwan, Shensi, and Shansi, as well as Kwangsi, Kweichow, and Yunnan. By the end of 1650, however, the Manchus had regained most of the lost territory and only Kweichow and Yunnan remained to Kuei Wang. Although he then ceased to be a serious menace to the conquerors, Kuei Wang lived on in mountain fastnesses in the Southwest for a number of years and did not come to his end until 1662.

It was in 1662, moreover, that there died a picturesque and vigorous opponent of the Manchus, the pirate Cheng Ch'eng-kungj who is usually known to Europeans as Koxinga. The most distinguished son—by a Japanese mother—of a famous naval freebooter who had made loyalty to the Ming the excuse for ravaging the southern coasts, he was his father's chief lieutenant. Not only was his name a terror in the ports of China,

but he took possession of part of the island of Formosa. When his father and two of his brothers were treacherously executed by the Manchus, he vowed to avenge their death. Through the control of commerce which the possession of Formosa gave him he gained the sinews of war. So serious a menace did he prove that the Manchus, to combat him and other Ming loyalists who were still strong on the sea, ordered the population removed from the coast from Shantung through Kwangtung. The measure was not fully carried out, but was most nearly completed in Fukien. Cheng Ch'eng-kung's possessions in Formosa passed to his son and only after the death of the latter were the Manchus able to annex the island and so